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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1767.

[*Remainder of Governor* Winthrop's *second Letter to Governor* Bradford, *begun in our last.*] Pa 585

IF we go back as far as the reign of Elizabeth, we find her, on one occasion, infringing on this priviledge, of the Commons, of judging solely, of their own elections and returns. This attempt was however so warmly resented by the Commons, that they instantly voted "That it was a most perilous precedent, when two knights of a county were duly elected, if any new writ should issue out, for a second election, without order of the house itself; that the discussing and adjudging of this and such like differences, belonged only to the house; and that there should be no message sent to the Ld. Chancellor, not so much as to enquire what he had done, in the matter; because it was conceived to be a matter derogatory to the power and priviledge of the house." After this vote, which had in it something of the spirit of liberty and independency, we hear of no more disputes upon that subject, till we come to the reign of James the first, whose whole life was employed in endeavouring to demolish every popular power, in the constitution, and to establish the awful and absolute sovereignty of Kingship, that, as he express'd himself to the convocation, Jack and Tom, and Dick and Will, might not meet and censure him and his Council. ---And in order to accomplish the important purpose of his reign, he thought that nothing could be more useful, than to wrest from the Commons, into his own hands, or those of his creature, the Chancellor, the adjudication of their elections and returns. Outlaws, whether for misdemeanours or debts, had been declared by the judges, in the reign of Henry the sixth, incapable by law of a seat in the house, where they themselves must be lawgivers.* Sir Francis Goodwin was now chosen for the county of Bucks, and his return was made as usual into Chancery. The Chancellor decreed him an outlaw, vacated his seat, and issued writs for a new election. Sir John Fortesque was chosen in his room. But the first act of the house was to reverse the decree of the Chancellor, and restore Goodwin to his seat. At James's instigation the Lords desired a conference on this subject, but were absolutely refused by the Commons, as the question regarded intirely their own priviledges. They agreed however to make a remonstrance to the King, by their speaker; where they maintained that tho' the returns were by form made into chancery, yet the sole right of *judging* with regard to elections belonged to the house itself. James was not satisfied, and ordered a conference between the house and the judges. The Commons were in some perplexity. Their eyes were now opened, and they saw the consequences of that power, which had been assumed, and to which their predecessors had in some instances blindly submitted. This produced many free speeches in the house, "By this course, said one member, the free election of the counties is taken away, and none shall be chosen but such as shall please the King and Council. Let us therefore with fortitude, understanding and sincerity, seek to maintain our priviledges. This cannot be construed any contempt in us, but merely a maintenance of our common rights, which our ancestors have left us, and which is just and fit for us to transmit to our posterity." Another said, this may be called a quo warranto to seize all our liberties. "A Chancellor, added a third, by this course may call a parliament consisting of what persons he pleases. Any suggestion by any person, may be the cause of sending a new writ. It is come to this plain question, whether the Chancery or Parliament ought to have authority." The Commons however, notwithstanding this watchful spirit of liberty, appointed a committee to confer with the judges before the King and Council. There the question began to appear a little more doubtful than the King had imagined, and to bring himself off, he proposed that Goodwin and Fortesque should both be set aside, and a writ be issued by the house, for a new election. Goodwin consented, and the Commons embraced this expedient; but in such a manner, that while they shewed the regard for the King, they secured for the future, the free possession of their seats, and the right which they claimed of judging solely of their own elections and returns. Hume who will not be suspected of prejudice against the Stuarts, and in whose words very nearly this story is related, remarks at the conclusion, "Power like this, so essential to the exercise of all their other powers, themselves so essential to public liberty, cannot fairly be deemed an encroachment in the Commons, but must be regarded as an inherent priviledge, happily rescued from that ambiguity, which the negligence of former parliments had thrown upon it". Smollet concludes his account of this affair with this reflection, "Thus the commons secured to themselves the right of judging solely in their own elections and returns." And my Ld. Bolingbroke, whose knowledge of the constitution will not be disputed, whatever may be justly said of his religion, and his morals, remarks upon this transaction of James thus, "Whether the will of the Prince becomes a law independently of parliament, or whether it is made so upon every occasion, by the concurrence of parliament, arbitrary power is alike established. The only difference lies here.---Every degree of this power, which is obtained without parliament, is obtained against the forms, as well as against the spirit of the constitution; and must therefore be obtained with difficulty and possessed with danger. Whereas in the other method of obtaining and exercising this power, by and with parliament, if it can be obtained at all, the progress is easy and short, and the possession of it is so far from being dangerous, that liberty is disarmed, as well as oppressed by this method; that part of the constitution (viz. the house of commons) which was instituted to oppose the encroachments of the Crown, the maladministration of men in power, and every other grievance, being influenced to abet these encroachments, to support this mal-administration, and even to concur in posing the grievances."---

Now if we compare the attempt of King James, with the attempt of the Governor, who can discern a difference between them? James would have vacated the seat of Sir Francis Goodwin, because his election was against law, i. e. because Sir Francis was an outlaw; The Governor would have vacated the seats of Col. Gerrish and Capt. Little, because their election was against law, i. e. because they were both chosen and returned by a town, which by law was to choose and return but one. The King in one case, the Governor in the other, made himself judge of the legality of an election, and usurped authority to vacate the seats of members.---I consider the power of the Chancellor here, which the King contended for as the power of the King, because there is no great difference in such cases, as has been very well known from the time of James to this day, between the power of the creator and that of the creature.---And I say vacate the seats, because an exception from the Dedimus, is an absolute annihilation of a gentleman's seat, because by charter no man can vote or act as a representative till he has taken the oaths.---It is as entire an exclusion from the house as an expulsion would be.

We will now if you please throw together a few reflections upon the soothing, amazing, melting solution of this arduous difficulty, with which Philanthrop has entertained the public.

He begins with an instruction to the Governor from his Majesty, not to consent to the division of towns. There has often been conversation during the administration of several late Governors, concerning such a royal instruction, which for any thing that I know may be a good one: but let it be good or evil, or whether there is any such or not, it has been found in experience, that when the division of a town would make way for the election of a friend, this instruction has been no impediment; and I need not go further than Concord and Newbury for two examples of this.---Though I must go as far as the celebrated Berkshire for an instance of another member and favorite chosen and returned, as expresly against the instruction and law of the province, and knowingly suffered by the Governor to be sworn, without any exception in the Dedimus, and to vote for the Council, and finally left to the house, without any exception, caveat, message or hint to judge of their privilege, and vacate his seat. But to return to the instruction, is it a command to the governor to take upon himself to judge of the legality or illegality of the choice, returns or qualifications of the members of the house? No man will pretend this, or dare to throw such an infamous affront upon his Majesty or his Ministers, who perfectly know that even his Majesty himself has no right or authority whatever to judge in this matter. And that for the King himself to attempt to judge of the elections, returns or qualifications of the members of the house of Commons, or of the house of Representatives, would be an invasion of their privilege, as really as for them to coin money, or issue commissions in the militia, would be an encroachment on the Royal prerogative.---If Newbury had sent ten, and Boston forty members, has the common law, or any act of parliament, or any law of the province, or this his Majesty's instruction, made the governor the judge, that those towns have not a right by law to send so many? The only question is, who shall judge? Is it the purport of that instruction, that the governor should except the forty and the ten out of the Dedimus? Would it not be as much as the King would expect of the governor, if he should give the Dedimus in the usual form, that is, to swear all the members, and leave it to the house to judge who the members were? And if the governor really supposed, as Philanthrop says he did, that the house would be jealous of the honor of their own laws, why should he have taken that jealousy away from them? Why did he not leave it to them to vindicate their own cause? If he had known any facts in this case, of which the house was not apprized, it would have been friendly and constitutional in him to have hinted it privately to some member of the house, that he might have moved it there. But there was no pretence of this, the case of Newbury being as well known to the house as to the governor. Or if he must have inserted himself in the business publickly, he might have sent the necessary information to the house in a message, recommending it to their consideration, not giving his own opinion, for this would have been an infraction of their privilege; because they are the sole judges in the matter, and ought not to be under the influence even of a message from his E-----y, expressing his opinion, in deciding so very delicate a point as elections and returns, a point on which all the peoples liberties depend.---Five members chosen and returned by Boston would be an illegal election; but how should the Governor come by his knowledge, that Boston had chosen and returned five?---how should the precepts and returns come into his hands? It is no part of his Excellency's duty to examine the returns which are made to the sheriff, and lodg'd in the secretary's office.-----There can be no objection to his looking over them to satisfy his curiosity; but to judge of them belongs wholly to another department. Suppose him to have inspected them, and found five returned for Boston, would not this be as manifestly against the spirit of the instruction, and the standing law of the province, as the case of Newbury? And what pretence would he have to judge of this illegal election, any more than of any other? Suppose, for instance, it was proved to his Excellency, that twenty members returned were chosen by corruption, that is, had purchased the votes of the electors by bribery; or let it be proved that any number of the members had taken Rhode-Island or New-Hampshire bills, were out-laws, or chosen by a few inhabitants of their towns without any legal meeting, these would be equally illegal elections, equally against the instruction, and the law of the land: but shall the governor judge of these things, and vacate all such seats, by refusing them their oaths? Let it be suggested that a member is an infant, an idiot, a woman in man's cloathing, a leper, a petit-maitre, an enemy to government, a friend to the governor's enemies, a turbulent destroyer of the public peace, an envious malicious pretender to patriotism, any one of

(*See the last Page.*) these,

* But Mr. [illegible] was then a Knight, of the Shire for middlesex all'an exception. Excellency.
* vide Vol. 2 page 124. 1 vide the Charter page 1077 Vol. 2.

BOSTON, February 11, 1767.

To His Excellency the Governor in Council.

PURSUANT to the Directions I received from your Excellency in Council the 4th Inſtant, to examine the Public Records, and to make Report to you what has been the Practice in this Province with reſpect to the ſeveral Lieutenant Governors under the preſent Charter, their being preſent in Council, when they have not been elected by the General Aſſembly Member of the Council, I have examined the ſaid Records from the Year 1692 until this Time, and cannot find that more than Six Gentlemen have been commiſſioned by the Crown ſince the preſent Charter, viz. *William Stoughton*, Eſq; *Thomas Povey*, Eſq; *William Tailer*, Eſq; *William Dummer*, Eſq; *Spencer Phipps*, Eſq; and *Thomas Hutchinſon*, Eſq;

I find that Sir *William Phipps*, the firſt Governor, arrived with the Province Charter in *May* 1692. Mr. *Stoughton* the firſt Lieutenant Governor being then reſident in the Province.

I find that in the ſaid Charter Twenty eight Perſons are appointed Councellors or Aſſiſtants; that Mr. *Stoughton* was not one of them, and that the ſaid twenty eight Perſons, were to continue in Office as Councellors till *May* 1693

I further find, by the ſaid Charter, a Great and General Court or Aſſembly is to be held on the laſt Wedneſday in the Month of *May* every Year, to conſiſt of the Governor and Council or Aſſiſtants for the Time being, and ſuch Freeholders as ſhall be elected by the ſeveral Towns, &c. and that every Perſon ſo elected before he ſits or acts is to take the Oaths, &c. required by Act of Parliament, before the Governor, or *Lieutenant or Deputy Governor*, or any two of the Aſſiſtants for the Time being, who ſhall be thereunto authorized or appointed by the Governor. And by the ſaid Charter the Governor and *Lieutenant or Deputy Governor* were likewiſe required before the Undertaking the Execution of their Offices and Places reſpectively to take their ſeveral reſpective Oaths for the due and faithful Performance of their Duties in their reſpective Offices and Places, and alſo the Oaths appointed by Act of Parliament, &c. that is to ſay, the Governor before the *Lieutenant or Deputy Governor*, or in his Abſence before any two or more of the Councellors or Aſſiſtants; and then the *Lieutenant or Deputy Governor* for the Time being, and the Councellors or Aſſiſtants in the ſaid Charter nominated and appointed, before the Governor, And all Perſons afterwards appointed Councellors or Aſſiſtants, and all other Officers were required to take the ſaid Oaths before the Governor or *Lieutenant or Deputy Governor*, or any two or more Councellors or Aſſiſtants, or ſuch other Perſon or Perſons as ſhall be appointed thereto by the Governor for the Time being. And all and every Perſon and Perſons *hereafter* appointed to the reſpective Offices of Governor, or *Lieutenant or Deputy Governor* and Secretary were, before he or they were admitted to the Execution of their reſpective Offices required to take the ſaid Oaths.

I find that the firſt Aſſembly was convened and held on Wedneſday the Eighth Day of *June* 1692, that the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. *Stoughton*, was then preſent in Council. I find that on the ſaid Day there is an Entry made of *Robert Pike*, Eſq; one of the Members of the Council taking the Oaths of a Councellor, and the other Oaths required by the Royal Charter; but do not find any Entry of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or the other Councellors or Aſſiſtants taking any Oaths; but that His Excellency appointed the Lieutenant-Governor, attended with the Secretary to adminiſter the Oaths to the Repreſentatives.

I find on the 9th of *June* an Entry, That "*William Stoughton*, Eſq; and all the *reſt* of the "Members of the Council preſent, ſeverally and "reſpectively took the Oaths of Juſtices of the "Peace, being appointed ſuch through the Province; and on the 10th of *June* I find the Entry of an Order, that *William Stoughton*, Eſq; and others be a Committee to reviſe the local Laws, &c. *William Stoughton*, Eſq; to be Chairman of ſaid Committee, to appoint Time and Place for Meeting.

I further find, that ſaid Mr. *Stoughton* ſat in Council generally during the ſeveral Seſſions of the General Court that Year; and that in *May* 1693 he was elected one of the 28 Councellors or Aſſiſtants, and continued to be elected from Year to Year, until his Death in 1701, although the greateſt Part of the Time he was Commander in Chief.

In 1702, *Thomas Povey*, Eſq; ſucceeded Mr. *Stoughton* as Lieutenant Governor: Mr *Povey* never was elected into the Council: He came over from *England* with Governor *Dudley*; and as I have been informed returned thither in 1705; nor do I find his Name in the Books after that Time. I find that in every Seſſion of the General Court during his Stay in the Province, he was preſent in Council, and generally from Day to Day, and ſome Times when the Governor was abſent, and on the Days of General Election.

I find that in *June* 1711 the Hon. *Francis Nicholſon*, Eſq; his Name is entered next to Governor *Dudley*'s, as preſent in Council five Days ſucceſſively; but I do not find any Mention of a Lieutenant Governor being in the Province after Mr. *Povey* left it, till the 17th of *October* 1711, when the General Court met after a long Prorogation: I then find the Name of *William Tailer*, Eſq; entered as Lieutenant-Governor next under the Name of Governor *Dudley*, and the next Day Mr. *Tailer*'s Name is entered as preſent in Council without the Governor, and his Name is generally entered as preſent thro' out the Remainder of that Year: † The next Year Colonel *Tailer* was choſen of the Council, and ſo from Year to Year ſucceſſively till 1716, when Mr. *Dummer* received a Commiſſion for Lieutenant-Governor; and I find that on the 7th of *November* that Year, when Governor *Shute* opened his Commiſſion, Mr. *Dummer*'s Name is entered as preſent in Council, and that he generally ſat in Council during the Remainder of that Year, although he was not a Member of the Council. In 1717. 18, 19, and 20 Mr. *Dummer* was elected into the Council: In 1721 and 22 he was not elected, but frequently ſat in Council. Governor *Shute* embarking for *England* in *December* that Year, the General Court then ſitting, Mr. *Dummer* took the Chair, and continued Commander in Chief till Governor *Burnet*'s Arrival in *July* 1728. Mr. *Dummer* ſat in Council a few Days only after Governor *Burnet*'s Arrival during that Year, and the two firſt Days only of the *May* Seſſion following, and in *September* took the Chair upon the Death of Governor *Burnet*.

On the 30th of *June* 1730, Colonel *Tailer* being appointed Lieutenant Governor, opened the Seſſion with a Speech: In *Auguſt* Governor *Belcher* arrived; after which the Lieutenant-Governor ſat in Council a few Days only: He died in the latter End of the Year 1731, or the Beginning of the Year 1732, and *Spencer Phipps*, Eſq; ſucceeded as Lieutenant Governor: He was of the Council that Year, and generally preſent in Council. In 1733 he was not elected, nor do I find that he ſat in Council afterwards, except when Commander in Chief. Mr *Phipps* died in *April* 1757, and was ſucceeded by the preſent Lieutenant Governor the ſame Year: He was then of the Council, and has been ever ſince annually elected till the preſent Year.

It having been ſuggeſted when this Matter was mentioned in Council, that Governor *Belcher* had denied the Right of a Lieutenant Governor to ſit in Council, and had accordingly excluded Colonel *Tailer* and Colonel *Phipps* from the Board: Purſuant to your Excellency's Order I made Enquiry alſo concerning this Matter, and am informed by a * Gentleman who was knowing to it; that they both complained of it as a Grievance; and that Mr. *Phipps* in particular would never afterwards make his Appearance on any Public Occaſion, as he could not do it in Character.

Province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*,
February 6 1767. A. OLIVER, *Secr.*

† *Col.* Tailer *was not of the Council this Year.*

* *Mr.* Bordman, *Son in Law to Lieut. Gov* Phipps.

On Tueſday laſt the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by a large Majority, paſs'd a Reſolve that the Lieutenant Governor, not being elected a Councellor, has by the Charter no Right to a Seat at the Council Board, with or without a Voice, while the Commander in Chief is in the Province. After which a Committee was appointed to bring in an Anſwer to the Governor's Meſſage, inſerted in our laſt.

At a General Council held laſt Wedneſday, we hear his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to nominate and appoint the Hon. Nathaniel Ropes, Eſq; to be Judge of Probate for the County of Eſſex.

Thurſday laſt the General Aſſembly made Choice of the following Gentlemen to their reſpective Offices, viz.

The Hon. HARRISON GRAY, Eſq; Treaſurer and Receiver-General.

The Hon. THOMAS HUBBARD, Eſq; Commiſſary-General.

The Hon. JAMES RUSSELL, Eſq; Impoſt-Officer.

On the Day before the Choice of the Civil Officers of the Province, Mr. Treaſurer GRAY having been admitted into the Houſe of Repreſentatives at his own Requeſt, and anſwer'd ſuch Queſtions as were tho't proper to be put to him; the Houſe Reſolv'd, That the paſt Conduct of HARRISON GRAY, Eſq; Treaſurer of this Province, had given them full Satisfaction.

Died at Waltham, the 8th Inſtant, GEORGE ADAMS, Surgeon, much lamented, in the 82d Year of his Age; he has been for this 40 Years paſt a very noted Perſon for ſetting Bones; he has left a Grandſon that he inſtructed, that has practiſed in that Buſineſs ſeveral Years, and has had very good Succeſs in his undertakings; and it is to be hoped that he will make good his Grandfather's place in that Buſineſs.

Friday laſt his Excellency the Governor was pleas'd to ſend the following Meſſage to the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives, viz.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I Have before me your Vote for diſmiſſing your Agent Mr. Jackſon: I am very deſirous that Mr. Jackſon ſhould be releaſed from your Service. But you ſhould conſider that Payment and Diſmiſſion ought to go together; eſpecially when the former has been ſo neglected heretofore. Mr. Jackſon has ſerved you five Years including the current: the three firſt Years as your ſtanding Council appointed by Commiſſion under the Province Seal; during which time he was as fully employed as your Agent, and in the moſt material Buſineſſes jointly with him. In the two laſt Years, beſides a general Attention to your Buſineſs as Agent, he bore a conſiderable Part in a moſt important Service to you and the reſt of America. I cannot take upon me to ſay what he expects: but I know ſo much of his Moderation, as to be aſſured that he will be ſatisfied with what will be conſiſtent with your honor to offer and his to accept.

Council-Chamber,
Feb. 13, 1767. FRA. BERNARD.

On Tueſday laſt the Brethren of the Weſt Church and Congregation in this Town, whereof the late Reverend Dr. JONATHAN MAYHEW was Paſtor, met for the Choice of another: The Reverend Dr. CHAUNCEY, at the Requeſt of the Society, prayed ſuitably to the Occaſion: after which they unanimouſly Voted to call to the Paſtoral Office, SIMEON HOWARD, M. A. a Gentleman educated at HARVARD-COLLEGE, and one of the Tutors of that Seminary.

The Southern Papers contain the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to the King, in Anſwer to his Speech from the Throne, on the 11th of November laſt, (as inſerted in our Paper of the 12th of laſt Month, together with the Addreſs of the Houſe of Lords, preſented the next Day). The Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons differs little in Subſtance from that of the Lords, being only a polite Return to his Majeſty's Speech, approving every particular mentioned in it---*aſſuring him that they ſhall with the utmoſt Chearfulneſs, grant ſuch Supplies as ſhall be neceſſary for the Service of the Year, having the utmoſt Confidence in the Aſſurance he has given,---that they ſhall be punctually applied to the Purpoſes for which they were granted, &c.*

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated November 7, 1766.

"I have ſtrong Reaſons to believe that the preſent Miniſtry will continue; they ſeem much diſpoſed in Favor of America, and its Liberties, as well as thoſe of Pennſylvania in particular."

Extract of another Letter from London, November 14, 1766.

---"Our Merchants are ſtill contemplating new Schemes for the Service of the Colonies, which will, in due Time, I preſume, be laid before the Miniſtry; and as they are now aſſociated into a regular Body, which they never were before, they will, for the future, be more attentive to theſe Points, and puſh them forward with more Weight and Vigour."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Barbados, *to his Friend in* Boſton, *dated 8th* Jan. 1767.

"We had on the Evening of the 27th ult. at Nine o'Clock a Fire, it broke out in a large old Wooden Store at the Eaſt End of our Town, the Wind being very high at N.E. and many Wooden Houſes, Lumber-Yards and Coopers Shops adjoining, and near thereto (and our Town being in no Preparations to extinguiſh the Flames) it ſpread every Way by Six o'clock the next Morning; notwithſtanding we blew up 10 or 15 Houſes, it conſumed 40 or 50 Dwelling-Houſes, and twice as many Stores, with a conſiderable Quantity of Proviſions, and many hundred thouſand Feet of Lumber, Boards, Plank and Joiſts, Hoops, Staves, Heading, Shingles, and many hundred Rum and Sugar Caſks, and Goods: The Loſs on the Whole is very great; ſome ſingle Perſons loſt from 4000 l. to 7000 l. our Currency, a piece; and the Loſs fell on many that ſuffered in the laſt Fire in May; and indeed the whole Town is nearly ruined by theſe two Fires."

Capt. William Vernon, of and for Boſton, from St. Euſtatia, having been twice within 2 Leagues of Cape Cod, was blown off the Coaſt each Time, and arriv'd at South-Carolina the 13th Jan. laſt.

We hear from Rutland Diſtrict, That on the 2d Inſtant a Number of Dogs were in Chaſe of a Deer, which run on John Colwell, Eſq'rs Houſe of that Place, and in his Fright fell off ſaid Houſe, and broke his Neck.

In the Liſt of Sufferers by the late Fire, Mr. James Thompſon, adjoining the Mill-Bridge North Side, who had a back Store burnt, and a large Quantity of Goods deſtroyed, was omitted:

As alſo Mrs. Peeck, a Tenant in Mr. Thomas Emmon's Houſe, who loſt a great Part of her Furniture. *

† † † † † † † † † vide the Charter page 1077 Vol 2. ‖ Vide page 596. ∧ vide page 589. * vide page 586 vide pa. 569.

☞ *The Piece ſigned* PASKALOS, *came to Hand too late for a Place in this Day's Paper; but will be inſerted in our next.*

WHEREAS *a large new Carpet, a ſmall ditto, a Squab of a Couch, a Looking-Glaſs, and a Number of other valuable Articles, were carried out of my Houſe, when on Fire, the 3d Inſtant:*

THIS is to deſire thoſe Perſons who may have any Knowledge of the above Articles, to communicate it. In doing which, they will oblige

JONATHAN WILLIAMS.

Sam. A. Otis

Has to ſell at Store No. 5 South Side of the Town Dock, By Wholeſale and Retail,

RUM, Sugar Molaſſes	PITCH and Tar
Tea and Chocolate	Engliſh Duck
New Rice	Ruſſia Duck
Dumb Fiſh warranted good	Oznabrigs, Twine
Barr Iron	Cod and Mackrel Hooks and Lines
Iron Pots and Kettles	Ticklenburgs
Nails of all Sorts	Copperas, Caſe Bottles
Beſt London Pipes	Cordage
Engliſh Steel	Sperma Cæti Oyl, &c.

N. B A few Packs of *Cotton*, and Caſks of *Sugars* at ſaid Store. may be had very cheap.

Alſo, Choice Hemp-Seed.

TO BE LETT,

And enter'd upon the 25th of March, *in good tenable Repair.*

The Five Griſt-Mills at

the North Part of the Town of *Boſton*, with Stabling for Horſes, Stores for Grain. &c. Any Perſon inclining to Hire, may apply to *William Hunt*, in Hanover-Street, whom the Proprietors hath empowered to Let the ſame.

Choice Flour Muſtard

and common ditto manufactured in New-England, ſuperior in Strength and Flavor to any Imported, to be ſold by the Dozen or ſingle Bottle, at a very moderate Price, By

THOMAS WALLEY,

At his Store on Dock-Square.

Where he has alſo to ſell at the loweſt Rates for Caſh,

☞ Choice NEW RICE, juſt arrived, by the Caſk.

VERY beſt *Jamaica* and other brown SUGARS by the Hogſhead or Barrel.

CHOICE BOHEA TEA by the Cheſt, Hundred or Dozen.

Alſo beſt Hyſon TEA in Pound, ½ Pound and ¼ Pound Canniſters.

New Raiſins and Currants by the Caſk.

Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Pimento,

Beſt *French* Indigo, all Sorts of Spices.

PEPPER, 15 & 18 Inch London Pipes by the Box.

Poland & Engliſh Starch, Brimſtone, Logwood.

Redwood, Copperas & Allum, Velvet Corks.

Ground Ginger,

Kippen's Snuff,

Whited Brown Paper, and Brown Paper for Sheathing by the Ream.

Very beſt Dumb Fiſh, ſweet Oyl by the Bottle.

Florence Oyl by the Cheſt or Flaſk.

Choice Eaſtward Peaſe, white Beans,

Split Peaſe, and Oatmeal by the Buſhel.

ALSO,

Linſeed Oyl,

By the Caſk.

Choice Ruſſia Duck and Ticklenburgh.

Hampers Stone Ware, containing Chamber Pots Quart and Pint Mugs.

Stone Pickle Pots, of different Sizes.

Three, Two and One Gallon Stone Juggs.

Beſt large and ſmall three-thread Sein and Net Twine, imported on Purpoſe for that Uſe.

Salmon Nets, and Seins ready made.

Alſo Sailmaker's Twine.

Dutch Floor Bruſhes with long Bottoms.

Hearth and Stair ditto.

Dutch Looking Glaſſes of different Sizes.

Bolting Cloths of ſundry Prices, &c.

N.B. Caſh given for Muſtard Seed, and all Sorts of

Small FURS,

At ſaid Store.

The Tickets in Lottery Number Six having had ſo great a Run many People are unexpectedly diſappointed, the Managers therefore offer the following Scheme once more to the Public with a View to gratify thoſe who came too late for a Ticket in Number Six, or may have had a deſign to adventure in ſaid Lottery, of which there appears to be a great Number: Adventurers in Number Seven, it is probable, will not be above a Fortnight longer out of their Money than thoſe in Number Six, and perhaps not above a Week.

SCHEME

OF a LOTTERY for Raiſing Nine Hundred Dollars, towards Re-building *Faneuil*-Hall, agreeable to an Act of the General-Court, wherein Meſſieurs *Joſeph Jackſon*, *Thomas Cuſhing*, *Benjamin Auſtin*, *Samuel Sewall*, *John Ruddock*, and *John Hancock*, Eſqrs. or any Three of them, are appointed Managers, who are ſworn to the faithful Performance of their Truſt.

Faneuil-Hall LOTTERY, No. Seven

Conſiſts of 2250 Tickets, at Four Dollars each; 476 of which are Prizes of the following Value,

Prizes		Dollars		Dollars.
1	of	2250	is	2250
1	of	1000	is	1000
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	250	is	250
8	of	100	are	800
9	of	50	are	450
30	of	10	are	300
425	of	6	are	2550
476 Prizes.				8,100
1774 Blanks.				

2250 Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, is 9,000 Dollars.
To be paid in Prizes, 8,100 Dollars.

Remains for the Market, 900 Dollars,

The Managers are determined upon fixing a Day for Drawing immediately after Number Six is drawn.

Publick and ſeaſonable Notice will be given of the Time and Place of Drawing; and as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed, a Liſt of the Prizes will be publiſhed in *Edes* and *Gill's Boſton Gazette and Country Journal*, and the Money paid to the Poſſeſſors of the Benefit Tickets within Twenty Days after Drawing.

Gold as well as Silver will be taken for the Tickets, and the Prizes paid off in like Manner. Prizes not demanded within Twelve Months after Drawing, will not be paid, but will be deem'd as generouſly given for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, and applied accordingly.

Tickets to be had of the reſpective Managers.

To be Sold, a Suit of Sails, with

the Rigging and Blocks compleat, for a Schooner between 50 and 60 Tons Burthen; alſo, Cables, Anchors, Boat, Maſt, Booms and Gaffs, Pumps and Pump Gear, and all ſmall Stores, about one Third wore Likewiſe a Parcel of Whale Gear, viz Wharps, Irons, Boats, &c. never uſed. A Parcel of Womens and Girls Shoes, and Brown Paper cheap for Caſh. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

Imported in Capt. Calef *from* LONDON,

And to be ſold by

Suſanna Renken,

In Fore-ſtreet, near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON.

LArge Marrowfats, early Charlton, early Hotſpur, golden Hotſpur, blue Marrowfats, and crooked Peas, large Windſor, early Hotſpur and early Liſbon Beans, early yellow, ſcarlet and orange Carrots, early Dutch, early Yorkſhire, early Batterſea, early Sugar loaf, red and large Winter Cabbage; early and late Collyflower, green and yellow ſavoy Sallery, green and white Endive, Salmon and ſcarlet London Radiſh, beſt curl'd Peppergraſs, Summer and Winter Spionage, curl'd and bambo Parſley, Cabbage, white Goſs and imperial Lettice, early and late Cucumber, long Turkey ditto, early and late Turnips, Summer & Winter Savoy; Hyſſop, Thyme, Sweet-marjoram and Baum, Lavender and Roſemary, Hemp, Canary and Rape Seed, red and white Clover, Red Top and Herds Graſs Seed, warranted to be of the laſt Year's Growth. Alſo all Sorts of Engliſh GOODS and China Ware, to be ſold cheap for Caſh.

Muſcongus.

THE Meeting of *Muſcongus* or *Lincolnſhire* Company, ſtands adjourned to Thurſday the 19th of *March*, 5 o'Clock P M. at which Time it is deſired the Proprietors or their Attorney's would attend at Mr. *Seth Bliſſet's* the Royal Exchange Tavern *Boſton*.

NATHANIEL APPLETON, *Pro. Clerk.*

WANTED,

A genteel Lodgings in a private

Family, with a handſome lower Room and the Uſe of a Servant when at Home, for a Gentleman who will remain in Town ſome conſiderable Time. Any Perſon who can accommodate him will be waited on if he leaves his Name with Edes & Gill.

To be Lett, for a Number of

Years or otherwiſe, a Houſe pleaſantly ſcituated at the Weſterly part of the Town, very commodious for a Family of eight or ten Perſons, with a good Stable, Chaiſe Houſe, &c. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Loſt at the late Fire ſeven Buckets

and 2 Baggs mark'd as follows, viz.

Jonathan Gary and *John Rogers* 1 Bag & 1 Bucket, *Robert Hewes*, *Levi Jenning* and *Joſeph Euſtis*, Buckets.

Any Perſon poſſeſs'd of either of them are deſired to ſend them to Mr. *Robert Rand*, near the Draw-Bridge.

Loſt at the late Fire, two Leather

Buckets, mark'd *Lemuel Cox*, No 1. & No 2. painted green. If any Perſon has or ſhall find them, they are deſired to inform ſaid *Cox*.

A young Woman with a good

Breaſt of Milk, would go into a Family to ſuckle; inquire of Edes & Gill.

A Negro Child to be given away.

Inquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale on THURSDAY next,

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.

BRoad Cloths coarſe and fine, Ratteens, Kerſeys, Shalloons, Baizes, Callamancoes, Garlix, Hollands, Cambricks, Lawns, Mens and Womens Hoſe, Fuſtians, Dimothees, Caps, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Blankets, Coverlids, Watches, Tables and other Houſe Furniture, &c.

Alſo, half a Dozen Mehogany Frame Chairs, Deſks, &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moſes Deſhon*,

At the neweſt Auction-Room, oppoſite the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;

Next Tueſday, Wedneſday and Friday,

A Variety of Broad Cloths, Shalloons, Callamancoes, Cambiets, Plaids, Baize, Floor Carpets, Coverlids, mill'd Baize, Stockings, Breeches Patterns, Iriſh Linnens and Checks, Table Cloths, ſtript Hollands, Bedtick, Ticklingburg, Handkerchiefs, Hatts, Dimity, Gloves lin'd with Furr, Womens Stays, Looking Glaſſes, Snuff Boxes, a Collection of Books, Houſehold Furniture, &c.

Conſtant Attendance at ſaid Room.

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

In Royal-Exchange Lane,

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Friday.

FINE and coarſe Broad Cloths, Bearskins, Baize, large and ſmall Carpets, Plaids, Shalloons, Cambiets, Swanſkins, Velvets, Plush, Forreſt Cloths, Thickſets, Ribbons, Gold Lace, Mens and Womens Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, Boots, ſcarlet Broadcloth Ridingood, blue Cloth Cloaks and other Apparel, Watches, Books, Feather Beds, Bedſteds, Leather Bottom Chairs & other Furniture, Poolſcap and Pot Paper, Quills, Wafers, Caſt Steel Convex Penknives, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED In.

Elſbre from Rhode-Iſland; Batiſtal from New-London; Oakes and Crocker from North-Carolina; Cavenaugh from Halifax; Perkins from Grenada and Euſtatia; Samſon from Guadaloupe and Euſtatia; Ruſt from Guadaloupe; Jackſon from Anguilla.

CLEARED OUT.

Pearſon for S. Carolina. Gommill for Irvine.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt,

Eleven Whites. Two Black.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Five.

High Water at Boſton *for this preſent Week.*

Monday,	37 m after 1	Friday,	10 m after 4
Tueſday,	14 m after 2	Saturday	57 m after 4
Wedneſday	48 m after 2	Lord's-day,	40 m after 5
Thurſday,	23 m after 3	Laſt Quart.	21 Day 3 AM.

vide Pa 670

these, or a thousand other pretences, if the Governor is once allowed to judge of the legality or illegality of elections and returns, or of the qualifications or dis-qualifications of members, may soon be made sufficient to exclude any or all whom the Governor dislikes.----The supposition that Boston should send forty, & all the other towns ten, is possible; but it is not less improbable that the Governor, and all others in authority, should be suddenly seized with a delirium, negative every counsellor chosen, dissolve the house, call another, dissolve that, command all the militia to muster and march to the frontiers, and a thousand other raving facts; and all that can be said is, that when such cases shall happen, the Government will be dissolved, and individuals must scramble as well as they can for themselves, there being no resource in the positive constitution for such wild cases.---- But surely, a negative, a right of exception in the Dedimus, would be of no service to him in such a case. So that no justification or excuse for the Governor's apprehensions or conduct, can be drawn from such supposed cases.

How the Governor's conduct in signing the bill for dividing Newbury came to be considered as so very friendly, and highly obliging, is not easily comprehended, unless every act of the Governor is to be considered in that light. If he signed the bill to oblige any particular friend, or in order that a friend's friend might get into the house, it was friendly & obliging no doubt to such friends: but if he signed it because he thought it for the general good, as I suppose he did, it was a part of his general duty, as governor, and no more obliging than any other act of equal importance. I suppose here that such conduct was not inconsistent with what he knew to be the intention of his instructions; for surely no man will call it friendly and obliging wilfully to break his instructions, for so small a benefit to the province as dividing a town. So that he can't be imagined to have run any risque in this case, any more than in any other instance of his duty.

It is asserted that the Governor had been misinformed concerning the custom of the house.---- How far this is true I know not. But had he been informed that they had a custom to let the Governor judge of their elections and returns! a custom to let him pick out whom he would to be sworn, and whom he would to send home! unless he had been informed of such a custom, I cannot see that any other misinformation can defend or even palliate his taking that part upon himself.----But surely he had opportunity enough to have had the truest information.---There were gentlemen eno' of both houses ready to acquaint him with the customs, nay the journals of the house would have informed him that the returns were all read over the first day before they proceeded to the choice of counsellors. And he ought, one would think, to have been very sure he was right, before he made so direct an onset on so fundamental a priviledge. Besides it has been, and is very credibly reported, and I believe it to be true, that he gave out, more than a week before that election, what he would do and did, and that some of his friends fearing the consequences, waited on him on purpose to diswade him from such an attempt, but without success.---So that it was no sudden thought, nor inadvertency, nor rashness of passion---I report this as I have before some other things, from credible information, and real belief, without calling on witnesses by name, as such evidence is lately come in fashion, and is thought alone sufficient to support narratives and depositions sent to the boards at home, charging the blackest crimes on the country, and some of the most respectable characters in it.---But admitting he was misinformed of the custom, I can't see that this is of any weight at all in the dispute.---Whether the house examined any returns at all the first day or not, he could have no pretence to interpose.-- If he thought the custom was to examine no returns till the second day, and that such a custom was wrong, and ought to be altered, he might for ought I know, unexceptionably have sent a message, recommending this matter to the consideration of the house, not dictating to them how they should decide, much less should he have decided himself without consulting them, much less should he have taken from them the opportunity of judging at all, as by excepting the gentlemen out of the Dedimus in fact he did.

Philanthrop makes it a problematical point, whether his E----y's apprehensions or the custom of the house be most consonant to reason and our constitution.---I confess myself at a loss to know from his account what his E----y's apprehensions were.---If he means that his E----y apprehended that the house ought to change their custom, and decide upon all elections and returns before they proceed to the choice of councellors, I agree with him that such a point is immaterial to the present dispute, but if he means that his E----y apprehended he had a right to except such members out of the Dedimus as he pleas'd, or any members at all, he begs the question, and assumes that it is problematical whether he is or is not sole judge of elections, has or has not the same cathartic negative to administer when he thinks proper to the house, as he has to the board, which according to all the authorities I have cited before, and according to common sense, is to make it problematical whether the Governor has or has not plenary possession of arbitrary power.

It is asserted by our writer, that the two gentlemen were sworn and voted or might have voted. ---As to their being sworn, there could not possibly any harm accrue from any gentleman's taking the oaths of allegiance, subscribing the declaration, &c. and if the committee had been pleased to swear the whole county on that occasion, no damage would have been done, and from whence the Governor's dread of administering the oaths of allegiance to those gentlemen could arise, I can't conceive; from scruples of conscience it could not be, because he has often taken those oaths himself.--- As to the gentlemen's voting, I believe Philanthrop is mistaken, because I have been strongly assured they did not, but that they stood by, till the elections were over, as it was expected by the other members that they should. However I do not affirm this---The gentlemen themselves can easily determine this matter.

Philanthrop is often complaining of skulking, dark insinuations, &c. but I know of no man who deals in it so much as he.---Witness among a thousand others, his base insinuations about the Senate and Gazette in his first piece, and what he says in his last about such a thing, being given out from a certain quarter, from what principle he will not say, a very dark unintelligible insinuation of no body knows what, against no body knows whom, which leaves every body to fix what he will on whom he will, and tends only to amuse and mislead. And nearly of the same character is a curious expression, somewhere in the piece, calling the exception of the two gentlemen out of the Dedimus, a Caveat to the House---which is about as sensible as it would be to cut off a man's legs and chain him fast to a tree, and then give him a caution, a Caveat, not to run away.

That the Governor did not succeed in his attempt is no proof that he did not make it.---Our thanks are not due to him, but to the house, that this Dedimus was not received; all the members sworn by virtue of it, and itself lodged on file, as a precedent, to silence all envious and revengeful declaimers, both for himself and all his successors. It is equally true that King James did not succeed in his attempt, but gave it up. Yet all historians have recorded that attempt as a direct, and formidable attack on the freedom of elections, and as one proof that he aimed at demolishing the constitution, at stretching prerogative beyond its just bounds, and at abridging the constitutional rights and liberties of the nation. What should hinder but that a Governor's attempt should be recorded too? I doubt not a Bacon quibbling and canting his adulation to that Monarch in order to procure the place of Attorney General or Lord Chancellor, might celebrate his Majesty's friendly, modest, obliging behaviour in that affair: yet even the mighty genius of Bacon could never reflect his sordid soul from contempt for that very adulation, with any succeeding age.

WINTHROP.

ALL Persons having demands upon the Estate of Capt *John Forster*, late of *Manchester*, deceas'd; are hereby desir'd to bring them in to *Israel Forster* and *Benjamin Marston* of *Marblehead*, who are Executors of the last Will and Testament of the deceas'd; in order for a speedy Settlement. Said Executors hereby inform the Publick, that all the real Estate of the deceas'd lying in *Manchester*, is to be sold; consisting of a good Farm, which contains about 240 Acres, well accommodated with pasture, arable, mowing Land and Orcharding, with a good large Dwelling House and Barn; also a good Wharff with a Store thereon; several Fish-Houses, and Fish Flakes now fit for Curing Fish; for which it is well situated as it lays at the entrance of *Manchester* River. Likewise some Wood Lands laying in said *Manchester*—Also a good handsome dwelling house in *Salem*, containing 3 Rooms on one Floor, with a convenient Yard and Garden situate in the Main Street, in the upper part of the Town, very convenient for a Shopkeeper—A Fishing Schooner about Sixty Tons, several Negro Slaves, (who are young) and the Stock on the Farm aforesaid: For a more particular account, any one inclining to purchase any of the forementioned articles are desir'd to apply to the Executors aforesaid (4w)

Marblehead, January 13, 1767.

LEMMONS by the Box, Hundred or Dozen, to be Sold by *THOMAS WEBB*.

To be Sold on reasonable Terms, a good handsome well built House in *Haverhill* (near Mr. *Barnard*'s Meeting-House) lately built, and improved by Mr. *John Sawyer*, deceas'd. with a convenient Store, Barn and Garden, which will accommodate any Trader, Shop keeper, or Gentleman of Fortune. For further Particulars, inquire of *Enoch Bartlett*, of said *Haverhill*. *Jan.* 17. (6w)

TO BE SOLD BY

John Rowe,

At his Store,

THE best of Sterling Madeira Wines, choice Porter in Hogsheads, West India Rum, Sugars—Lisbon, Salt-tudas & Liverpool, Salt Newcastle and Scotch Coals.

Russia, English and Ravens Duck, Ticklinburg, Oznabrigs, Irish Linnens, all Sorts Lloyd's Garlets, Hemp and Cordage, Codlines and Hooks, all Sorts of Nails; Lead and Shot, Gunpowder, all Sorts of Scotch Manufactory Scotch Snuff, Bohea & Green Tea.

A genteel Assortment of Silks, and a Variety of other Goods, too many to enumerate.

TO be Sold, a well-built Schooner, 115 Tons Burthen, 12 Months old of the following Dimensions, viz 52 & half Feet Keel, 22 Feet by the Beam, 10 Feet Hole, planked with 2 and half and 3 Inch White Oak Plank.

Likewise to be Sold,

A small Schooner of 37 Tons Burthen, compleatly fitted for the Sea, now laying at the South Side of the Long Wharff Would be taken in part Pay, a Sloop or Schooner, from 55 to 75 Tons Burthen. Enquire of *John Homer*.

NEW RICE

TO be Sold on board the Brig *Poppit*, *Thomas Davis*, Master, now lying at the Head of *Wentworth*'s Wharff.

WE the Subscribers Commissioners appointed by the Hon. *Nathaniel Ropes*, Esq; Judge of Probate of Wills, &c for the County of *Essex*, to receive and examine the Claims of Debt against the Estate of *Benjamin Twist*, late of *Lynn*, deceased Intestate, and represented Insolvent; and Six Months is allowed by said Judge for the Creditors to bring in their Claims, and prove their Demands.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to said Creditors that the Commissioners aforesaid will attend that Service at the House of Captain *Samuel Johnson*, Innholder in *Lynn*, on the first Monday's of the Six next ensuing Months from 4 to 8 o'Clock in the Afternoon of said Days. *Nath. Henchman*, } Com-
Lynn, Jan. 27. 1767. *Benja. Brown*, } missi's.

All Persons who have any Demands against Mr. *John Blackadore*, of *Boston*, are desired to bring in the same so soon as may be to *Peter Chardon*, Esq; at his House in *Boston*, who has to sell a Dwelling House and Land in Cross Street, late in the Possession of Mrs *Margaret Blackadore*, deceased; and any Persons inclining to Purchase the same are desired to apply to said *Chardon*, *Ezekiel Goldthwait*, Esq; or Doctor *John Sprague*, who will dispose of said House and Land on very moderate Terms for the Payment of said *John Blackadore*'s Debts. *Boston Jan* 17. 1767

A few Pipes of best *Vidonia*, and rich *Canary* Wines, lately imported from *Teneriffe*—A general Assortment of other Wines as usual—Old *Jamaica* Spirit, West India Rum, and a large Number of *et Cetera*'s, to be sold by

John Hamock.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles, Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

A Close Sley or Booby Hutch, fit for two Horses or one, suitable for a Gentleman, to be Sold cheap, and the pay to be made easy, inquire of Edes and Gill.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*. 1767.

Your Excellency

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of *February* 16, 1767.

HARTFORD, February .

The General Assembly having finished the Business they came together upon, they broke up last saturday.

The 134 Troops mentioned in our Paper of the Week before last, are to be billited in the Public Houses in the Towns of New Haven, Wallingsford and Bradford.

One Night last Week, a Panther having killed Nine Sheep, in a Yard at Windsor, the Owner of the Sheep, one Mr. Phelps the next Morning followed the Panther, by his Track, into a Thicket about Half a Mile from his House, and shot him. He was brought to this Town, and the Bounty of Five Pounds, allowed by Law, was paid, for his Head.

St. George's-Town, Grenada, Octo, 25, 1766.

This Island, whose happy Situation has hitherto screened it from those Accidents which lately befel almost all the neighbouring ones, was on the 21st Instant exposed to very great Danger, by the most alarming Earthquake that has been felt for many Years. It began about 5 o'Clock in the Morning and continued without intermission for above 2 Minutes in a Direction from about S. E to N. W. a Duration of which perhaps there is hardly an Example. However, very providentially, no Damage has happened in Town; but the Country has not escaped so well, as several Stone-Buildings on many Estates, particularly to Windward, have been shattered, and others have lost their Roofs.— On the 24 at Night, 2 smart Shocks were felt here without doing any Hurt. They write from St. Vincent and Curracoa that it was also felt in both these Islands at the very Moment it happened here; but the Accounts received from Trinidad, by a Launch which arrived Yesterday, are truly dreadful, The Discription they give of it is beyond Conception. They allledge the Face of the Island is totally changed whole Mountains being levelled, and that the Earth was so strongly agitated, as to make it impossible to stand on ones Feet.

St. CHRISTOPHERS, November 19

On Saturday morning last, Nicholas Johnson, the murderer and pirate, was publicly racked, pursuant to his sentence, in Saint Eustatius. About nine o'clock in the morning he was conducted out of the fort to the place appointed for his execution, where he was bound fast with cords to an engine resembling a St. Andrew's Cross. The executioner, with a great deal of deliberation, then proceeded to execute the law upon the criminal, breaking his right leg with a blow of an iron bar provided for that purpose. He bore the breaking of his legs and arms without a groan; but when his thighs came to be broke he made dreadful out cries. After all his limbs were thus mangled and shattered, received twenty two blows on his stomach before he expired. Some time before his execution he confessed he had formerly been guilty of two murders; and acknowledged that he and his accomplice Joseph Andrews, intended to have murdered William Harris, the day he escaped out of the boat. Johnson was about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, and a very cheerful countenance; his behaviour after sentence, and at the place of execution, was decent and resigned, which makes us conclude, that if he lived as well as he died, his life would not have been brought to so ignominious a period.

ROSEAU, (in Dominica) November 12,

By a state of the damages which were done by the hurricane at Martinico, in the night of the thirteenth of August, lately delivered in to the General of that island, by the commandant of each quarter, it appears, that six churches were destroyed, four lost their roofs; fifty seven whites were killed, one hundred and fifty drowned and fifty three wounded; one hundred and forty eight negroes killed, and four hundred and sixteen wounded; seven hundred and nine houses destroyed, and seven hundred and five lost their roofs; eighty one sugar works, one hundred and one curing-houses, seventy eight still-houses, ninety-five mills, three hundred and two coffee houses, two hundred and forty five jewel houses, and six thousand seven hundred and fifty one negro houses blown down; sixty two thousand three hundred and twenty three loaves, & sixty barrels of sugar lost; sixty nine knows, brigs sloops or schooners drove ashore and lost, and eighteen periaugers, and twenty seven canoe passengers destroyed.

BRIDGE-TOWN (Barbados) December 13.

Wednesday last arrived here a Whale Sloop, James Fitch Maller, who brought in Captain John Swainstone, and the Crew of the Ship Royal George, from Nanticoke in Maryland, belonging to and bound for London. Captain Swainstone on his Passage having met with excessive Gales of Wind, his Ship sprang a Leak, which with other Damages occasioned her to founder the 18th ult. in Lat. 38, Long 65. She was laden with Iron, Masts Tobacco, &c. The Crew stove the two Boats belonging to the Ship in Pieces on the Appearance of the Whale Man, who came alongside, and assisted in saving the People, but could not save any of the Cargo.

Samuel Austin

At the Black Boy *and* Butt *in Cornhill*;

TAKES this Opportunity of informing all Persons, who will favour him with their Custom, that he has to sell, (amongst a Variety of other Wines) Choice *Vidonia* and *Canara* WINES, which are lately Imported, and which he can recommend.

Lost at the Fire on Tuesday Night

last, a Leather Bucket, mark'd *Wm Bant*, No. 2. 1763. If any Person already has, or shall hereafter find said Bucket, they are desired to give Notice thereof to the Owner of it.

WANTED,

£.400 Lawful Money, for which good Security will be given. Any Person having such a Sum to Let, are desired to inform the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Hundred Barrels of choice *Halifax* Mackrel. Inquire of *William Boardman*, near the Town Dock——Where may be had, Beaver, Beaveret and Castor Hatts, of his own Make.

THE Subscribers being impowered by the Great and General Court, will sell immediately sundry Pieces of Land belonging to the Estate of Dr *Nathaniel Ames*, late of *Dedham* deceas'd—particularly one Piece in Roxbury, about 9 Miles from Boston, containing 30 Acres of Orchard, Mowing and Pasture Land, finely situated for a Tradesman or Shopkeeper, on the great Post Road to *Hartford* and *Newport*—Also for a Farmer, there being a Piece of Wood-Land adjoining to be Sold.

Deborah Ames, } Administrators.
Nathaniel Ames. }

N. B. All Persons indebted to said Estate will be sued without further Notice, unless they prevent it by making Payment; the Administrators being determined to finish the Settlement as soon as may be.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

(Price 1s. L. M. Ritch'd in Marble Paper)

And to be Sold by JOHN MEIN, at the London Book Store, North Side of King Street. *Boston*.

MEIN & FLEEMING's

MASSACHUSETTS Register, with an Almanack for the Year 1767.

Containing the Royal Family of Great Britain, Crowned heads of Europe, Governor and Council of Massachusets bay, Secretary's office, House of Representatives, Judges of the Superior Court and Clerks office, Court of Admiralty, Judges and high Sheriffs of the inferior Courts through the Province, Judges and Registers of Probate, Justices of Peace through the Province, and for the County of Suffolk, Selectmen, &c of Boston, Custom house, Impost office, Naval Office, Excise-office, Post-office, Notary Publics, President, Overseers, Corporation, Professors and Tutors of *Harvard College*, Ministers, Churches, and Religious Assemblies in this Province, Quakers yearly Meetings, Officers in the Horse guards, Company of Cadets, Artillery Company, Boston Regiment of Militia and the Train, Field Officers in the several Regiments of Militia in the Province, Castle William, Governors and Agents for the Continent of North America, and the West Indies, the Sittings of the Superior and Inferiour Courts in the four Provinces of New England, Names of the Packet Boats, and the Time of Sailing, Roads along the Continent, a Table of the different Currencies in North America, Table of Interest at 6 *per Cent*. List of his Majesty's Forces in North America.

& Vide page 558.

Just imported from LONDON, *by*

Jolley Allen,

At his Shop about Midway between the Governor's and the Town-House, and almost Opposite the *Heart* and *Crown* in Corn hill, B O S T O N.

A very large Assortment of English and India GOODS, fit for all Seasons too many to be enumerated separately in an Advertisement.——

Superfine German Serge of most Colours at 36s. O. T. per single Yard, and cheaper by large Quantities; Silver Ribbons very genteel at 7s. 6d. O. T. per single Yard; Womens Lynn made Calamanco Shoes at 30s. O. T. per Pair.——

A good Assortment of Irish Linens, to be sold at a very low Rate; and all the above mentioned Assortment of English & India Goods he is determined to sell at as low a Rate as is in his Power, to make Room for a very large Assortment of English Goods that is to come in the first Ship that sails from London to Boston in the Spring; which Goods he is convinced will come so low charged to him, as that he shall be able to sell, in the Wholesale or Retail Way, as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be bought at any Store or Shop in Town.

The following ready made Cloaths to be sold by Wholesale or Retail, *viz* Coats Silk Jackets, Shapes & Cloth ditto; Stocking Breeches of all Sizes and most Colours; Cotton Velvet, Cloth, Thickset, Duroy, Everlasting, & Plush Breeches; Sailors Great Coats, and outside and inside Jackets; check Shirts, Frocks long and wide Trowsers: Scotch Bonnets, and blue mill'd Stockings. All the above Cloaths will be sold at a very low Rate, as said *Allen* is going to quit that Branch of Business.—If any Person inclines to purchase the Whole or Part of the above Cloaths, they may find it greatly to their Advantage.——

English, European or West-India Goods will suit for Pay. *** He deals for Cash only, except for the above Articles of Cloathing.

Choice London Bohea Tea by the Chest, Hundred, Dozen or Half Dozen, at the lowest Prices, with great Encouragement to Retailers: and 34s. O. T. by the single Pound, 17s. the Half Pound, & 8s. 6d. the Quarter of a Pound

Also choice French Indigo by the large or small Quantities.

N. B. The above Tea and Indigo are warranted of the best Kind; and if they prove otherwise, will be taken back, and the Money returned by the said *Jolley Allen*.—

He has likewise the best of London No. 4 Pins, at 3l. 17s. per Dozen.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Mrs. *Clemence Weld*, Widow, late of *Roxbury*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts in Order for Settlement; and all those that are indebted to said Estate, are desired to pay the same to *Paul Spear* of *Boston*, Administrator to said Estate. *Boston, Feb.* 7, 1767.

W A N T E D,

A Capable active Man or Woman, that can be well recommended, to attend a Shop of English Goods; such a one may meet with good Encouragement, by leaving their Names with the Printers.

AT the Sign of the Cross-Pistols in Fish-Street, North-End *Boston*, is to be Sold under the Sterling Cost, 100 Dozen of genuine Scotch Snuff; Pigtail in Pound and Half Pound Rolls; Leaf Tabocco by the Cask. Also, large Roll, common Pigtail, and all Sorts of cut Tobacco, manufactured and Sold at the cheapest Rates.

On TUESDAY the 17th Instant, At Ten o'Clock in the Morning, will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction Room in Queen-Street,

A Variety of House Furniture,—consisting of Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Looking-Glasses, Chairs, Tables, Mahogony Bureau, &c. and some Kitchen Furniture.

J. Russell, *Auctioneer.*

On Tuesday the 3d of March, At One o'Clock Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, At the Royal Exchange Tavern in Kingstreet,

A Quantity of twice-laid Cordage

J. Russell, *Auctioneer.*

Superfine Hyson TEA, and all Sorts of Spices, (Imported in Capt. *Dixey*) to be Sold at RICHARD CLARKE's Warehouse the lower End of King-Street.

Also, Soushong and Bohea Tea.

VERY neat, well-made, Deer's Leather Breeches, at *Twenty four* Shillings Lawful Money the Pair,

TO BE SOLD BY

Benjamin Andrews, jun.

At his Store, opposite the Swing-Bridge; Where he has to sell also on the lowest Terms for Cash.

Philadelphia common and superfine Flour, Bran, Bar Iron, English and German Steel, Kippen's Snuff, Mustard, *Bohea Tea*. Pepper. Piemento, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Rice, *choice French Indigo*, Iron hollow Ware, Bar Lead. LIKEWISE,

A general Assontment of English Goods—as Broad Cloths, Serges, Ratteens, Beavers, Kerseys, Halfthicks, Stript Duffils, Shalloons, Tammies, Callimancoes, Grograms, Camblets, Cambleteens, Sagathees, Duroys, plain and flower'd Russells, Grizets, quilted Coats, silk Cloaks, plain & figured Mode, Ducapes, Lutestrings, Mantuas, English Damasks, 3 4 7 8 yard & ell wide Linnens, Checks stript Hollands, Russia Linnen, Diapers, Callicoes, Cambricks, Lawns, Book-Muslin, silk and worsted Gloves & Mitts, cotton thread silk and worsted Hose, cotton Counterpains, Hose's Shoes and Clogs, French Necklaces, Leather Mount Fans, Ribbons, China Dishes, Plates, Bowls &c.

Just Published, Price *Four Shillings* Lawful, And to be Sold by

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On the Reciprocal Advantages of a Perpetual Union between Great-Britain and her American Colonies. Written for Mr. *Sargent's* Prize Medal. To which is prefixed, An EULOGIUM, spoken on the Delivery of the Medal. By *William Smith*, D. D. Provost of the College of *Philadelphia*.

The first Dissertation was written by Dr. *Morgan*, Fellow of the Royal Society at *London*, and Professor of Physick in the College of *Philadelphia*.

The second Dissertation by Mr. *Watts*.

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The fourth — — by *Francis Hopkinson*, Esq;

These Dissertations need no Recommendation; a Subject more important, or so truly animating, could not at this Time have employed the Pen of the Patriot or the Scholar. That the Prize should be gained by a Gentleman of such extensive Learning and Abilities as Dr. *Morgan*, will not seem strange to those who are acquainted with his Merit: But, it must give the greatest Pleasure to every true American, and to our Sister Colony in particular, that, on this Occasion, so many of her Sons (the Authors of the three last Dissertations) displayed such vigorous Efforts of Genius.

At the above Store may be had,

Dr. *Morgan's* Discourse upon the Institution of Medical Schools in America.